

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE undersigned, grateful for the warm and generous support extended to him by his friends two years ago, again announces himself a Candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the action of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicits the support and suffrages of his fellow-citizens.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK
Gettysburg, April 30.

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE subscriber respectfully announces himself to the Voters of Adams County, as a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the action of the Whig County Convention) and would be thankful for the support of his fellow-citizens.

GEORGE ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, April 30.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

ALL persons interested in the estates of persons who have died in Adams County, whose estates are subject to the payment of the Collateral Inheritance Tax, are hereby notified that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly of 10th April, 1849, the Register of Wills of the County is required to issue a citation to Executors, Administrators, and Heirs, in every such Estate, and enforce payment by suit and that in all cases, if said tax is not paid before the time limited in said act, interest at the rate of 12 per centum is required to be charged from the death of the decedent.

In all cases of persons who have died since the passage of said act or shall die whose estates are subject to said tax the sum of 5 per centum is to be allowed, if the same is paid within three months, but if not paid within one year, 12 per centum is to be charged as interest thereon.

In all Estates subject to said tax, where letters of Administration have not been issued, the heirs and persons interested are notified that if there is further delay, an Administrator will be appointed to collect and pay over said tax.

WM W HAMERSLEY, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, 2
May 21, 1849.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAY'S.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRASHING MACHINES,

Hay's celebrated straw-cutters, the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also, Woodcock's and Withrow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c. BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fit and best work will be made—Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.
Gettysburg, May 8.

W. A. Hester's Ointment.

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

W. A. HESTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, has been well tested, during the last sixteen years and more than ONE MILLION BOXES having been sold within the last four years, shows how fast it is coming into public favor; it may be said, truly, this is "THE FAMILY FRIEND," it may be used with perfect safety. If MOTHERS and NURSES knew its value, in cases of Swollen or Sore Breasts, they would always apply it. In such cases, if used freely, and according to the directions, it gives relief in a very few hours.

BURNS.—It is one of the best things in the world for Burns.

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for using W. A. Hester's Ointment for Sciatica, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetters, Chublain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quinsey, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ache in the Face, &c., &c.

This Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James M. Hester is written with a pen upon every label.

For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

JAMES M. HESTER,

Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, removed to 25 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

AGENTS.—S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Adams County; Walter & Rowe, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Deming, Chambersburg.

June 18.

QUADRES.

The prettiest Calicoes, Gingham, &c., in town, are to be found at STEVENSON'S. Go and see them.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE, by the subscriber, a few HATHAWAY Cook Stoves.

GEO. ARNOLD.
June 11.

Poetry.

'Tis sweet along life's chequered path.

'Tis sweet along life's chequered path
To find, unsought, some cherished flower,
Within whose perfumed chalice lies,
A balm for many an anxious hour,
Which, while to outward sense it brings
Oblivion of all torturing pain,
Sends fresher life through every face,
And makes the heart feel young again.

The world may false and heedless prove,
And all our fervent hopes betray,
And those who with their fortune smile,
May with our fortune pass away;
Yet, while one eye in kindness beams,
While one true heart is twined with ours,
Our path of life, tho' chequered still,
Is cheered by the sweet smile of flowers.

It may be that the rose we loved,
Long withered and forgotten lies;
And all the dreams of early years,
Have proved but flattering prophecies—
Yet here and there along our path,
Some blossom meets our earnest gaze,
In which the eye or faith can read
The joyous pledge of brighter days.

MEMORY OF THE PAST.

When back ward through departed years,
On memory's wing we stray,
How oft we find a source of tears,
Along that wasted way!
The heart will vainly seek the light
That shined but dimly before,
And sadly turn to mourn the blight
Of all it loved of yore.

We watch for footsteps that once came
To breathe the twilight vow—
We listen for the silvery tone
Of voices silent now—
We gaze on old familiar things,
And marvel that they bear
No gladness to our spirit's wings,
Like that which once was there.

Illustrations.

FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

The mind of man receives its first bias when the seeds of all our future action are sown in our hearts, and when causes, in themselves so trifling as almost to be imperceptible, chain us to good or bad, to fortune or misfortune forever. The character of man is like a piece of pottery's clay, which when fresh and new is easily fashioned according to the will of those into whose hands it falls; but its form once given and hardened, either by the slow drying of time, or by its passage through the ardent furnace of the world, any one may break it to atoms, but never bend it again to another mould. Our parents, our teachers, our companions, all serve to modify our dispositions.—The very proximity of their faults, their failings, or their virtues, leave as it were an impress on the flexible mind of infancy, which the steadiest reason can hardly modify, and years themselves never can erase.

CHARACTER AND INTEGRITY.

We have somewhere seen a notice of a Rotterdam thread merchant who had accumulated fifty thousand dollars by his own industry, punctuality, and integrity; and it was remarked of him that he never let a yard of bad thread go out of his hands, and would never take more than a reasonable profit. By these means he acquired such entire public confidence, that his customers would as willingly send a blind man or a child to buy for them as to go themselves.

We refer to the case not to intimate that we have no such instance among ourselves, but for the purpose of suggesting the great value to any business man of such a character, and the exceeding agreeableness to dealers with him, of the confidence he inspires. And we affirm nothing extravagant in saying that the character for strict integrity acquired is of as much real worth to his possessor as the pecuniary savings of his industry.—Let such a man lose by any misfortune all his money, he is still a man of capital, of weight, of influence, and is the superior, on mere business calculations, of many a man of large moneyed means.

But the beauty of the thing is this, that any man, however small his business and limited his capital, has just as good an opportunity of winning confidence as the millionaire. Integrity in small things is even more impressive than integrity in great things. And after all that men may say in praise of the enterprise, skill, shrewdness, and tact of particular business men, there is one character towards which all minds instinctively render their reverence, and that is, the man who would rather be honest than wealthy, and who prefers integrity to gold.—A. York Dry Goods Reporter.

Comfort of Children.—Call not that man wretched, who, whatever else he suffers as to pain afflicted, pleasure denied, has a child for whom he hopes and on whom he dotes. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may throw his dark mantle over him, the songs of the gay may be far from his dwelling, his family may be unknown to his neighbors, and his voice may be unheard by those among whom he dwells; even pain may rack his joints and sleep flee from his pillow; but he has a gem with which he would not part for wealth defying computation, for fame filling a world's ear, for the luxury of the highest health, for the sweetest sleep that ever sat upon mortal's eye.—Coleridge.

Christianity commands us to pass by injuries; policy to let them pass by us.

A MAN WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN.

From "Visits to Monasteries in the Levant," a very entertaining book of travels, by Robert Crusson, we make the annexed extract:

"He was a magnificent looking man, of thirty or thirty five years of age, with large eyes, and long black hair and beard. As we sat together in the evening in the ancient room, by the light of the dim brazen lamp, with deep shades thrown across his face and figure, I thought he would have made an admirable study for Titian or Sebastian del Piombo. In the course of conversation, I found that he had learned Italian from another monk, having never been out of the peninsula of Mt. Athos. His parents and most of the inhabitants of the village where he was born—somewhere in Roumelia, but its name or position he did not know—had been massacred during some revolt or disturbance. So he had been told, but he remembered nothing about it; he had been educated in a school in this or one of the other monasteries, and his whole life had been passed on the Holy Mountain; and this, he said, was the case with many other monks. He did not remember his mother, and did not seem quite sure that he ever had one; he had never seen a woman, nor had he any idea what sort of things women were, or what they looked like. He asked me whether they resembled the pictures of the Panagia, the Holy Virgin, which hang in every church. Now those who are conversant with the peculiar conventional representations of the Blessed Virgin in the pictures of the Greek Church, which are all exactly alike, stiff, hard, and dry, without any appearance of life or emotion, will agree with me that they do not afford a very favorable idea of the grace or beauty of the fair sex; and that there was a difference of appearance between black women, Circassians, and those of other nations, which was, however, difficult to describe to one who had never seen a lady of any race. He listened with great interest while I told him that all women were not exactly like the pictures he had seen, but I did not think it charitable to carry on the conversation further, although the poor monk seemed to have a strong inclination to know more of that interesting race of beings from whose society he had been so entirely debarred. I often thought afterwards of the singular lot of this manly and noble-looking monk; whether he is still a recluse, either in the monastery or in his mountain farm, with its little moss grown chapel, as ancient as the days of Constantine; or whether he has gone out into the world, and mingled in its pleasures and cares."

A Noble Child.—At one of the anniversaries of a Sabbath School in London, two little girls presented themselves to receive a prize, one of whom had recited one verse more than the other, both having learned several thousand verses of scripture. The gentleman who presided inquired, "And couldn't you have learned one verse more, and thus have kept up with Martha?" "Yes, sir," the blushing girl replied; "but I loved Martha, and kept back on purpose."

Death of the Righteous.—I met on the seashore, said the eastern poet, Sadi, a pious man who had been attacked by a tiger and was horribly mutilated. He was dying, and suffering dreadful agonies. Nevertheless, his features were calm and serene, and his physical pain seemed to be vanquished by the purity of his soul. "Great God!" said he, "I thank thee that I am only suffering from the fangs of this tiger, and not of remorse."

Universal Good.—All skill ought to be exerted for universal good. Every man has owed much to others, and ought to repay the kindness he has received. If all who meet with injuries and disappointments were to withdraw themselves from the world, every tie of society would soon be broken—all that gives a charm to our existence would be at an end. Even if we cannot forgive those who have wronged us, is it liberal, is it just, to extend our resentment to all the world, for the offences of a few individuals?

A Lawyer's Opinion of the Law.—Counselor M.—I, after he retired from practice, being one day in company where the uncertainty of the law became the topic of conversation, was applied to for his opinion, upon which he laconically observed—"If any man were to claim the coat upon my back, and threaten my refusal with a lawsuit, he should certainly have it, lest in defending my coat I should too late find that I was deprived of my waistcoat also."

Porter is Everything.—An Englishman once told an Irishman that porter was his meat and drink, and soon after Pat found him, having become heavily loaded, lying in a ditch. After surveying him for some time, he exclaimed: "Arrah, my honey, you said it was meat and drink to you; by my sowl, it's a much better thing; for it's washing & lodging, too!"

RETREATING FROM A BATTERY.

From the American Union.

A COLORED SKETCH.

Away up among the Granite Hills of New Hampshire, there lives a good natured Doctor, who is well known in the village where he dispenses squills and opium pellets, as an inveterate wag, fond of a joke at his own or any body else's expense, and who never suffers an opportunity to pass for the creation of a laugh; for, he contends, that the latter is oftentimes far more conducive to health than the most formidable dose of calomel or ipecac.

It chanced that in the same village where the doctor "holds out," there lives also a stout, brawny representative of the African race, who has made himself notorious the country round, for his bragging propensities, and as he is the only colored "gemman" in the vicinity, he prides himself upon being able to do any thing and everything which any body else can perform. Not long since, a joker from the city happened to be passing a day or two at the doctor's residence, and in the course of his peregrinations about the town, he came across Sambo, whom he sat down at once as a "character."

Sambo, according to his account of himself, could lift the biggest log, turn the heaviest stone, knock down the strongest ox, carry the greatest weight, or hold the hardest mouthed horse in all New Hampshire. After listening attentively to Sambo's yarn, our friend very quietly remarked that he was undoubtedly a very smart nigger, but that with all his boasted powers and strength, there was a small machine down at the Doctor's, that he couldn't hold, no how—for he had tried it himself—and he'd bet on it.

"Wot you bet on it?" asked Sam, determined to make a trifle out of the stranger.

"Well, Sambo, have you seen it?"

"Well, massa, I tink I hab see it—two, tree times, up at de Doctor's. It's de masheen wid de brass balls on 'im."

"That's it, Sambo. I'll wager a dollar that you can't hold it."

"Done, massa," said Sambo, at once; and up they went forthwith to the Doctor's office, who was very quickly informed of the object of the visit, and was up to the thing in a jiffy.

"I think the machine is not in very good order, Sam," said the Doctor, pleasantly, "and you will have the advantage of my friend here. You are a strong man, Sambo."

"Wal, I isn't nuffin else; and I's gwang to make a penny out o' dis gemman, as comes all de way from Buss'n to teach dis chile about de masheen."

"Then you think you can hold it, eh?"

"I dussn't tink nuffin but dat, so you can fetch 'im rite 'long, Massa," said Sambo, triumphantly—and the old fashioned electrifying apparatus, with its two long arms, was quickly charged and Sambo was directed to take hold of the balls, and hold on.

In an instant Sambo grasped the handles with main strength, and the Doctor applied the battery with a compound, double-refined, high-pressure force!—But poor Sambo very quickly evinced, by the cruel and unearthly contortions of his ebony visage, that somehow or other he had made a trifling error in his calculations this time, certain!

"Bress de lor—ow!—igh!" exclaimed Sam, at first, as the twinging, twittering, startling current darted from his palms to his shoulders—"oh! I de lordy, lordy, massa! Take 'im off!"

"Hold on, Sam—why don't you hold it?" asked the Doctor, as he renewed the well charged battery, and the motion of the handles had begun to work well.

"Sambo, you'll fetch it, yet!" As the poor darkey's gripe had become immovably fixed upon the handles, and he tried first to force one hand away, and then the other, he was thrashed forward and back, now up, now down—until he roared like a mad bull, his eyes protruded widely from their sockets, his ivory glistened, and his jaws kept time with the rapid motion of the masheen, while he yelled at the top of his lungs—

"Oh, lordy! Massa, (yank, yank!) take 'im off—er, (yank, yank!) de nigger's kill, 'er murder, murder—er! Massa! take 'im off—er, TAKE 'IM OFF!" and convulsed at Sambo's ludicrous grimaces, fright and antics, (for he was unable, of course, to quit his hold upon the handles, while the galvanic current was on,) the Doctor dropped upon the floor half dead with laughter, as the wire slipped down, and Sambo found himself at liberty!

Unfortunately for our friend, the money hadn't been put up, and as Sambo dashed headlong out of the office, and gathering himself up, in his desperate flight, he was accosted with—

"Hallo, Sam—where's your dollar? You've lost it!"

"Loss de dollar—go dar y'u se! I—Yer duzn't fool dis chile no more—yer kin bet high on dat—yah, yah!" and away he went, up the road, at a pace which "astonished the natives" of the usually quiet town of Hornbeam!

Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship.

Cooking a Husband.

"A good many husbands are spoiled in the cooking. Some women go about it as if their lords were bladders, and blow them up. Others keep them constantly in hot water; while others freeze them by conjugal coldness. Some smother them in hatred, contention, and variance, and some keep them in pickle all their lives. These women always serve them up with tongue sauce. Now it cannot be supposed that husbands will be tender and good, managed in this way. But they are, on the contrary, quite delicious when well preserved."

A Woods for Hunting.—In the game book, "Hunting versus Game," is illustrated by a picture of two sportsmen and a farmer:

"Well, farmer, you told us your woods was a good place for hunting; now we've tramped through it for three hours, and found no game."

"Just so—well, I calculate as a general thing, the less game there is, the more hunting you have."

Bed Bugs.—There is a long article in the Valley Farmer, by which it is established, beyond question, that sweet oil occasionally rubbed over bedsteads, chairboards, &c., will effectually prevent the appearance of bed bugs. We think it unnecessary to publish the evidence of the efficacy of this cheap and agreeable preventive of the nuisance in question. The reader will take our word that it is conclusive.—Louisville Journal.

A Wise Fool.—When the Earl of Bradford was brought before Lord Loughborough, to be examined upon the application for a statute of lunacy against him, the Chancellor asked him, "How many legs has a sheep?" "Does your lordship mean," answered Bradford, "a live sheep or a dead one?" "Is it not the same thing?" said the Chancellor. "No, my lord," said Lord Bradford, "there is much difference; a live sheep has four, a dead one has but two—there are but two legs of mutton, the others are shoulders."

The Advantage of having a Trunk.—In reference to the overloading of animals, Sir Charles Napier gives an anecdote of an elephant, which really goes far to justify Pope's epithet of "half-reasoning," as applied to it. "Here I cannot refrain from telling a story of one of the Scinde elephants. He belongs to the baggage corps, and has been attached to a regiment marching up to Mooltan. My letter tells me that Kubader Moll allows them to load him as much as they like, and then, deliberately, with his trunk, takes all off again beyond the quantity he thinks fair to put on his back. They dare not put any thing on him again."

Professional Candor.—"Will the Galvanic Rings cure depression?" asked a lady. "What has caused the complaint, madam?" asked the doctor. "The loss of my husband," mournfully replied the lady. "Then you had better get a wedding ring," said the doctor.

Not Bad.—The marriage of Col. Bragg, of a "little more grape" notoriety is noticed by the N. York Globe as a surrender of the gallant Colonel, which the Globe says "served him right! He should have known that his battery could not resist the small arms of woman."

The Lexington Budget says that "Mother Eve married a gardener." To which the Louisville Journal replies:—"It might have been added that the said gardener, in consequence of his imprudent match, lost his situation."

The Washington Union says that the Locofoco party "must not go to sleep in its present position." Probably it had better not. It is stretched directly across the track of the great Wing railroad, and the cars will be along by-and-by.—Louisville Journal.

Old Winky.—This distinguished animal, which bore Gen. Taylor in triumph through the smoke and thunder of many a conflict, arrived at Wheeling on Wednesday last. The Wheeling Gazette, in announcing his arrival, says:

He is not perhaps like Sam Weller's horse, a "werry remarkable hanimal," though he is old and withal quite dignified. Many were the curious visitors who paid their respects to the Old Champion, and his frequent uneasy twitchings evinced that tokens of remembrance, in the form of locks of hair from his tail and mane, were being secured by his friends. The menagerie appearance of these appendages, show that they have been sadly despoiled by his affectionate admirers, and we should not wonder if before he reaches Washington, he would be like Tum O' Shanter's mare, "Maggie!"

Fire the White Horse barn can make, "The diel a tail he'll have to shake."

Mrs. Bayly, of Milo, in Maine, shot an eagle lately, which had pounced upon her child while at play in the garden. The bird measured seven feet across the wings.

Profane language is to conversation what ten inch spikes would be to venerating—splitting, shivering and defacing it. It is in bad taste, offensive to a majority, and gratifying to none.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.

A great tide of emigration, overland, from our Western frontier, is now moving with a steady current towards California. The crowd is so great and the movement so continuous as to render the whole affair one of the most marked features of the day.

From Independence to Fort Laramie there is one unbroken line of wagons—that is to say, the traveller can always see them before him and in his rear.—More than two thousand wagons had passed Fort Laramie at the latest accounts, and it was estimated that upwards of ten thousand persons had gone beyond that point. Considering that these statements belong to a comparatively early period of the season, we must infer that a very large emigration indeed is now upon their way to California through the prairies of the West. Great numbers have also gone by sea, not only from the United States but also from Mexico, Peru, Chili and the Sandwich Islands.

The influx of the crowd of overland immigrants from the States will give to the Americans in California a decided predominance in numbers and force.—Hitherto the Mexicans and other foreigners have been the most numerous, and it is lamentable to know that they have been overbearing and insolent, presuming upon their superiority over the Americans. Very soon that superiority will be in other hands, and we may expect to hear of bloody collisions which will be brought about, in all probability, by the enforcement of Gen. Smith's proclamation forbidding others than American citizens from digging in the mines. But, with or without the proclamation, the danger of conflicts in California is very manifest.

A Washington letter in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce quotes the following prediction, the original of which, in Latin, is copied from a book in the library of the Augustinian Convent at Rome, published in 1875:

"Before the middle of the XIX century, editions will be excited everywhere in Europe; Republics will arise; Kings will be put to death, together with the nobility and ecclesiastics; and the religious will desert their convents. Famine, pestilence, and earthquakes will spread desolation over many cities. Rome will lose her sceptre by the invasion of false philosophers. The Pope will be made a captive by his own people, and the Church of God will be placed under tribute, divested of its temporal possessions. In a short time there will be no Pope.—A prince from the North will overrun Europe with a great army, destroy the republics, and exterminate all rebels.—His sword, wielded by God, will vigorously defend the Church of Christ, uphold the orthodox faith, and subdue the Mahomedan power. A new pastor, the final one, will come by a heavenly sign from the shore, in simplicity of heart and in the doctrine of Christ, and peace will be restored to the world."

African and Texas Slave Trade.—The Caddo (La.) Gazette of the 8th ult. has the following remarkable paragraph:

"We have been credibly informed that there is a constant trade in the kidnapping of negroes going on between Africa and Texas. Year before last there were several vessels, well loaded with negroes brought from Africa, and landed near the mouth of the San Bernard, and the negroes there sold. This black scheme should be looked into by the Government, and those engaged in it punished according to law."

A good story is told by the Belfast Journal, of a college professor as follows:

"He was one of our precise men, who measured off sentences as a clerk does tape. The good professor took it into his head to relieve the monotony of his existence by an aquatic excursion. The boat was unfortunately capsized near the shore, and he was put in a fair way to test the virtues of Preissnitz's. He was averse to making any uncouth outcry, and had gone down twice, without saying a word; but just as his occiput was disappearing a third time, he rolled over his back, and blowing like a porpoise, exclaimed, rather louder than usual, "If is anticipated that some one will extend to me a rope!"

The Present Population of San Francisco is thought to be about 75,000—a much larger number than the buildings can accommodate. Many live in tents, and hundreds sleep on the contiguous sand hills, and live as they best can. There were five American ladies in all San Francisco.

Morals in San Francisco.—A correspondent writes that about \$200,000 changes hands every night in that small village at the gaming table.

There is a fellow somewhere who carries his sense of honor so far, as to spend his time in perfect idleness, because he does not like to take advantage of time.

Frail.—The Rochester Advertiser tells us that a young lady was sent 20 days to jail for stealing her fellow traveler's purse and buying fineries with it.

FROM MEXICO.

Symptoms of Disunion.—The New Orleans La Patria publishes rather a curious document in the shape of a Declaration of Independence by the people of the Northern States of the Sierra Madre. It appears in a Matamoros paper of the 18th ult., entitled El Bien Publico, the editor of which translates it from the English, and says that he has good reasons for believing that it was printed on the other side of the river. This manifesto opens in the very words of our own Declaration of Independence, and then proceeds to state the grievances which the people of the Northern States of Mexico have suffered from the Government. These are: 1st. Constant political changes and renewed oppression; 2d. Onerous taxation; 3d. The tyranny of the army; 4th. The insecurity of religion; 5th. The denial to the people of the right of possession over their vast territories; 6th. The want of public education; 7th. The neglect of the older and more respectable members of the State; 8th. The extravagance of the rulers in the midst of the poverty of the people; 9th. The state of servitude throughout Mexico, which is declared worse than slavery.

For these reasons, the people of the Northern States of Sierra Madre, Mexico, declare themselves free and independent, and to corroborate this declaration, mutually pledge to each other, their lives, fortunes and sacred honor. The manifesto concludes with the ominous phrase: "Our swords are drawn! Our scabbards are thrown away! Death to tyrants!" It has no signature.

We suppose this is the initiative in the project of establishing the Republic of the Sierra Madre. In the interim, the Mexican authorities seem alarmed. At Matamoros they have arrested Dr. Millat and his servant on suspicion of being accomplices in this scheme of independence.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

We read in the New York Herald a letter from Washington, containing reports that may or may not be correct. The writer says: "The late news from California say up to the 10th May, sent by telegraph from New Orleans, has been confirmed, by the receipt of a letter yesterday, from Mexico and Mazatlan, by Mr. Parrott, our consul at the latter place, now here.

The causes of the riotous proceedings in California are attributed to the disappointment of the inhabitants, on hearing that Congress had adjourned without extending the law of the land over their territory. They could no longer bear such neglect. Nobis, it seems, were organized at all the drinking houses, to express their indignation at such unparalleled neglect on the part of the government. The effects of an overindulgence in liquor afforded the materials for a general outbreak, which Gen. Smith and his officers endeavored to quell; but, after exhausting his patience, and despairing of being able to put an end to the innumerable crimes publicly committed, had, for his own personal safety, taken shelter on board the ships of war in the harbor. If such be the order of things in San Francisco, what may we expect to hear from the gold diggings?

Much discontent is manifested, on the part of the Americans and Californians, that the rich deposits of gold are thrown open to foreigners, who are arriving in regular organized and armed parties, from all places on the Pacific, for the sole purpose of digging and carrying away the gold. Such is the influx of foreigners, that from Mexico alone, 50,000 have gone. There is some reason in this complaint.

The Overland Travel to California.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Fort Kearney on the 2d of June, states that 4403 wagons, accompanied by about 17,000 persons, had already passed that point on their way to California. He adds: "Those who passed along amongst the first were in fine spirits, but quite a change is observable in the centre and rear. Doubts begin to assail many as to the practicability of crossing the mountains, owing to the scarcity of grass and other causes. The grass, even on the lower plains, already begins to wither, and show the heavy demands made upon it; what, then, must be expected in the mountains? Such suffering as but few have ever dreamt of will be experienced this year. Would they but preserve their provisions, much of this might be prevented, but in the anxiety to reach the end of the journey, every thing except what is thought to be sufficient to carry them through is abandoned."

A letter dated at Santa Rosa, Mexico, May 3, says: "The Mexicans here are now working a very rich silver mine. Yesterday they smelted 3000 pounds of ore, which yielded \$1,000 in pure silver. The authorities at this place, told us that very rich gold mines had been found on the river Gila, and that a number of poor Mexicans who had gone there, and also to California, had returned independently rich."

Rumored Indian Massacre.—The New Orleans Courier of the 25th ult. states that a rumor was current in that city to the effect that the Party of emigrants from the parish of Rapides, in that State, which left recently for California, had been attacked this side of the Rocky Mountains, by a tribe of hostile Indians, and, after a bloody engagement, there remained alive only six of the company, which was composed of seventy-two members.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

On Sunday evening, at the Fifth Avenue Church in New York, the Hon. Mr. Lowrie, Secretary of the General Assembly's Board, made some interesting statements in reference to missions in India.

He said the missions of their Board in India were all in the Northern district; yet they had an interest in all other evangelical missions. They were all engaged in the same great work, and whatever advance was made by any one branch or in any one department facilitated the progress of the whole.

There were in Northern India 100 missionaries and 183 native assistants; with 150 schools, 10,576 scholars, and 2,240 Church members. The Interior of India, for many hundred miles square, had never been visited by any Christian missionary; but Southern India and Ceylon had been, comparatively, highly favored, having been much earlier subjected to British sway. Within the last fifty years eight different religious denominations had planted missions around the coast and in the Southern Interior.

The Church Missionary Society, sustained by the evangelical portion of the English Church; the Wesleyan Missionary Society, (London); the London Missionary Society; the Gospel Propagation Society of the High Church party, which was doing a noble work in India; the English-Baptists; the Free Church of Scotland; the American Baptists; and the American Board, had accomplished great things in that region.

These societies have in Southern India and Ceylon 71 missionaries, 612 native assistants, 956 schools, 29,258 scholars and 11,695 Church members.

In looking at the superabundance and ignorance which enslave the 150 millions of India, and which have, for thousands of years, been interwoven with their domestic, social and civil as well as religious institutions, it might seem a hopeless task to attempt to introduce in their stead the elevating and soul-regenerating but simple principles of the Gospel. Yet the results of such efforts already furnished the highest ground of encouragement. The Gospel in India, had proved to be the "power of God unto salvation" to many thousands; notwithstanding all the obstacles it had to encounter. And the very greatness of the work should furnish a new ground of appeal to the heart of every philanthropist and every Christian. More prayer, more pecuniary means and more laborers were wanted; but with these, and the blessing of God, the work would be accomplished.

Since the reduction of the Punjab by Great Britain the people at Lahore had sent a deputation to the Assembly's mission at Allahabad, urging them to send a missionary and proposing to erect for him a dwelling and a school house immediately. The committee had instructed their missionaries to comply with the call as soon as possible.

The Presbyterian Board have now five missionaries on their way to different stations in India, with their wives, two for Africa, one for India, and one for China, prepared to sail during the summer.

A donation from a Southern gentleman having been received, through Rev. Dr. Alexander, to procure a library and philosophical apparatus for a high school in Monrovia, the committee had procured them, and were about to send them out last week, but reflecting that there was no suitable house there to receive them and secure them from the depredations of the white ants, they concluded to detain them till a suitable house could be provided. Mr. Lowrie thought the magnetized iron houses manufactured for California, promised to meet their wants, in all respects.

Arrival of Father Mathew.—Father Mathew, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. O'Meara, landed at Staten Island on Friday week, and put up as a guest at the house of John P. NeSmith, where he remained until arrangements were made to receive him in New York. During the passage over the Atlantic, Father Mathew administered the pledge to about 150 passengers.

The Fish Dying.—A letter has been received at Boston from Meadville, Pa., dated the 22d ult., which says: "I told you that the fish in Conneaut Lake are dissatisfied in some way. That they are dying by thousands, and floating ashore, that they cause a horrible stench at the lower end of the Lake, and that the people are collecting as many as possible, and burying them. The disease appears to exist in the head, and when attacked, the fish will rise to the top of the water, make a few weak struggles, and die."

Be Prudent.—Mr. Bassett, of Brooklyn, lost four children on Friday last, by cholera. In announcing the fact, the Board of Health felt it their duty to state that, "severe and afflicting as these cases have been, they have reason to fear they had their origin in the imprudence of the children eating some green apples." Parents cannot be too careful during this season in guarding their children against indulging in stale or unripe fruit. Abstinence alone can ensure exemption from the epidemic.

The New York Board of Health have prohibited the sale of fish, shell-fish, fruits and vegetables from wagons and carts in the streets of that city. The Board have been actuated by the belief that the sale of such commodities in the public streets, exposed to a burning sun, is calculated to have a dangerous tendency, by exposing the poorer portions of the population to the temptation of purchasing such deleterious substances.

Bishop Hughes and Horace Greeley.—The New York Courier, of Saturday last, contains a long letter from Bishop Hughes, in reply to the editor of the Tribune, with regard to the collection which was taken up in behalf of the Pope. The following is an allusion of the Bishop to one of the comparisons made by Mr. Greeley: "I am often surprised to see even educated men, in this country, allowing the brightest page of its history to be tarnished by admitting into comparison with the American Revolution, the principles and the men of petty and abortive revolutions in Europe. The men of the revolution, in this country, took up arms not to overthrow an old government, but to resist a new tyranny. They resisted that tyranny, with success; and when the battle was over, were an Independent Nation. Their cause was just in the sight of heaven and of men. Heaven blessed them in sustaining it. They were wise in council; they were brave in the field; they were honorable, high-minded men, everywhere; they did not act to tarnish the justice of their cause—no act of which their proudest posterity need be ashamed. There was no assassin among them. They hated whatever was dishonorable; they despised a lie, and its utterer—in short, they were gentlemen as well as patriots. The troops walked sometimes barefoot on the snow; but they committed no sacrilege, they plundered no churches—they respected the rights of property, both public and private. And I ask, in the name of insulted Freedom, whether the murderers of Rossi, and of the other victims of the Roman Revolution, are to be admitted or rather elevated by Americans, to any species of comparative equality with the untarnished names of Franklin, Washington, Hancock and their associates? Though not an American born, yet I, for one, feel pride enough in the history of the country to enter my humble protest against it."

Fatal Stage Accident.—The Nashville Gazette gives an account of a fatal accident which occurred in that city on the 28th ult.: "As the stage for Louisville was leaving a few minutes past 6 o'clock, the horses running at full speed, the driver, broke, and the stage upset about the middle of the bridge, severely injuring several persons.

The Rev. Joseph Sherman, Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages in Jackson College, at Columbia, Tenn., was most awfully bruised, and died in about three hours after the accident. Pleasant Smith, a merchant of Nashville, was considerably injured, and doubts are entertained of his recovery. W. Goldstein, a wholesale merchant of Philadelphia, a German, was also injured—one of his legs being fractured in two places, and otherwise bruised.

P. S. We learn that the lady of Mr. Sherman was in the stage at the time of the frightful accident, which has bereaved her of a husband under such melancholy circumstances, and we are told that the effect of his death upon her was absolutely stupefying, she being apparently unable for some time to realize the fearful fact that he was dead. Her case calls for the strongest sympathy.

Attack of a Lion on a Woman.—An accident took place at Wombwell's collection, at Birmingham, England, lately. Among the crowds of holiday folks that the fair had attracted was Sarah Gummage, who, with a male friend, were making merry, feasting eyes and ears, and not adhering very strictly to the rules of temperance. The woman and her friend paid Wombwell's establishment a visit, and while there she began to stroke the paw of a remarkably fine but ill-tempered lioness. In vain did the keepers remonstrate with her that her attentions were not exactly so well received by the animal as she imagined. She continued to pat the paw of the quiescent, and apparently sleeping animal, when the lion suddenly started up, seized hold of the woman with his claws, and drew her to the bars of the den. A fearful scream immediately startled every one. Some supposing that the lions had broken loose, rushed to the doors; others shrieked in concert, and others again stood still in terror. The keepers ran to the spot, and found the incautious woman's arm bleeding profusely under the paw of the enraged lioness. She was speedily released, but not before the animal had lacerated her arm with its claws. Her arm was amputated, an operation she bore with much fortitude. She expresses a resolution to "let sleeping lions be," which may be followed with advantage by others who have occasion to visit menageries.

Georgia bids fair to be the Pennsylvania of the South. Already she has put forth an astonishing degree of enterprise in intersecting every portion of her domain with railroads and other facilities for commerce and intercommunication; and the establishment of manufactures exceeding in number those of any other slave State. A spirit also prevails in her public journals and men, which favors the spread of education among the common people, the introduction of new staples and systems of agriculture, the encouragement of white labor in preference to black, and discountenances the incendiaries who preach disunion, and lynch every person who does not think slavery a blessing. Every where in that noble Whig State do we notice the spread of improvement and liberal principles.

Cholera among the Brute Creation.—The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, saw last week a dog suffering from the cholera, and heard of a hog similarly attacked.

Excitement and Lynching in Indiana.—The citizens of Bloomington, Indiana, were thrown into quite a fever of excitement on the 13th ult., by the entrance into that village of an armed force of about thirty men. The cause of the appearance of this small army is thus given by the Bloomington Tribune: "It seems that there lived in this county and in Brown, contiguous to each other, on Salt Creek, a large connexion who had proved themselves a nuisance, and a perpetual pest to society, by their disregard for all law, human and divine, and their many acts of villainy. The law, it seemed, could not get its iron hand upon them, and so the people united, as we have seen, in self-defence, and determined to expel them from the county. A portion of them had left within the time, but some of them were left behind, and the time had expired. The company who rode into town on Wednesday last, were in pursuit of them, to gather them up and compel them to leave immediately. They succeeded in finding one of them in town, (Jo. See,) who had come to town on business. The company surrounded him and compelled him to go home for the purpose of loading up his wagons for an early start on Tuesday morning. The captain and others, informed us that they would not hurt them, provided they would go away peacefully, but they intended to escort them safely away."

An Indian Fight.—The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer publishes the following letter, dated at Chickasaw Depot, May 15: "Nothing of much importance has occurred beyond the Indian fight which took place a few days ago. It grew out of a depredation of the Wichitaws, who, it seems, stole about 30 head of horses, from the Delawares and Caddoes, besides a large number they had stolen from citizens of Texas. The Delawares and Caddoes went to the camp of the Wichitaws and talked with them nearly the whole of the day, urging them to give up their horses or others in their places, but they refused positively to do so, and made fun of them. There was a large gang of horses in sight, and the Delawares and Caddoes concluded that they would drive off as many as they could. They dashed in among them and started off with about 60 head. The Wichitaws followed and made an attack upon them—the former returned the fire, and the action continued about an hour. Two Caddoes and one Anadarkie were killed. The Wichitaws lost about 11 in all, and the Caddoes came off with the horses.

Since the fight, Col. Upshaw gave the Delawares and Caddoes a very positive talk, and told them under no circumstances would they be permitted to fight and steal in the Chickasaw District.

Difficulties in Chili.—American Minister Coming Home.—The Key West correspondent of the Savannah Republican has the following: "Among the passengers by the schooner Naomi (arrived at Key West on the 18th ult., from Chagres), are Mr. Appleton, late American minister to Bolivia, also, Mr. Raintree, bearer of dispatches from the American minister to Peru. We learn also by this schooner, that, in consequence of a difficulty between our minister to Chili, Mr. Barton, and the government of Chili, he is about to return home. It seems that Mr. Barton married a Catholic lady in Chili. The archbishop took it upon himself to inform the lady that she was not living in lawful wedlock, because she was not married according to the rites of the Catholic church, the marriage having been solemnized by the chaplain of one of our men of war. Mr. Barton complained of this impertinence to the Chilean government, and persisted that proceedings be instituted against the archbishop. They replied that they had nothing to do with the matter. On account of this misunderstanding, Mr. Barton will soon return."

The Vintage of the West begins to assume an importance as a staple of trade. In Ohio and Kentucky, the most delicious wine grapes are grown, producing wines equal to those of Rhineland. The Catawba grape is the principal one planted. Mr. Clay manufactures his own wine from a Catawba vineyard on his plantation, and a most excellent wine is not inferior to sparkling Hock. The Swiss were the first planters of the vine in the West. Their first vineyard was planted at Vevay, about thirty miles below Cincinnati. They failed both in the manner of planting and in the selection of the kind of vine, having chosen the "Cape" instead of the Catawba. Since that period, Mr. N. Longworth, Mr. Buchanan, Dr. S. Mather, and other gentlemen, have carried on the enterprise, and brought the culture of the grape to the highest perfection. Their labors have imparted to the face of the country new and striking beauties, to the population useful and profitable employment, and we hope soon that they will be enabled to supply the American people pleasant and innocent wines as cheap as those which flow from the vine hills of France and Italy.

Female Labor.—There are about 15,000 milliners and dress-makers in London. They commence work usually at from 14 to 16—that is to say, at an age when the future health and constitution are determined by the care they then receive. A very large portion of these girls are boarded and lodged by their employers, and they often come from the country healthy and strong. During the busy season—i. e. from April to August, and from October to Christmas—the regular hours of an "at all the principal housewife on an average eighteen hours daily."

No Tidings of Sir John Franklin.—Letters have been received at Montreal, from the Hudson's Bay Territory, by way of Sault Ste. Marie, bringing intelligence from Fort Simpson, of date the 4th October last. The writer of a letter from that post says: "Eighteen men of the expedition arrived here yesterday from Fort Confidence, sent to be kept during winter. They went round the mouth of the McKenzie to the Copper-mine, but no vestige or word of Sir John Franklin, or any one else except Esquimaux, whom they saw in large numbers. A very large portion of these daring rascals met the expedition at the mouth of the McKenzie, and, as on a former occasion, wanted to make a prize of the boats and all that was in them. But nothing serious happened. Sir John Richardson is to proceed to Canada as soon as the McKenzie breaks up next spring. Rae is going with one boat again to the coast."

Mr. Clay.—The Washington "Republican" referring to the speculations on the part of the opposition press, as to the attitude which this distinguished statesman will assume toward the Administration on taking his seat in the Senate, says: "They who predict a facious opposition from him to the Administration, measure his spirit by their own. We have reason to know that the cordial relations which subsist between Mr. Clay, Gen. Taylor and his cabinet, are such as warrant the belief that the Administration will find in him a cordial and sincere supporter. There is no room to doubt that the great Republican party will present an unbroken front to the assaults of the principles upon which it was marshalled at the late canvass."

Agricultural Products of the Union.—A scientific report on the subject of the breadstuffs of the United States, by Professor Lewis C. Beck, of Rutgers College, says that the aggregate amount of the agricultural products of the United States, convertible into breadstuffs or its substitutes, upon an average of three or four years, is about 900,000,000 of bushels, of which nearly one-half is in Indian corn. The quantity of wheat may be put down as 100,000,000 of bushels. The whole amount of this vast aggregate product required for home consumption does not probably exceed 300,000,000. Of course the immense surplus is subject to exportation; so that it is not too much to assume that our country is destined to be the granary of the world.

Minnesota increases in population with such rapidity, that it can scarcely be longer than a few years before she will be knocking at the door of the Union for admission as a sovereign State. California, with its wondrous treasure, seems in no wise to have injured the prospects of this embryo State. Settlers are crowding thither in large numbers, and are finding on its fertile soil, amid its beautiful scenery, by its calm, placid lakes, and fine, navigable rivers, better homes than can be found among the struggle of anarchical masses at the gold-placers on the Sacramento.

Minnesota.—A late St. Paul's Chronicle says Gov. Ramsey is doing everything in his power to facilitate the perfect organization of the Territory. He has by proclamation divided the Territory into three Judicial Districts, the District Courts of which are to be held at Stillwater, the Falls of St. Anthony and at Mendota.

St. Paul is a thriving place of business, carrying on a trade equal to any town of its size and population in the Union. The merchants are laying in large stocks of goods, and the market is kept well supplied.

Office Seeking.—The new Collector of New York, Mr. Maxwell, entered upon his duties to-day. He has received since his appointment about 5,000 letters of application for office, and 19,000 letters recommending others for applications, making in all 24,000 letters. When it is known that all the appointments that he will be able to make, during the first six months, will not exceed one hundred and fifty, it must follow that the number of disappointments will be about 4,850!

Manuscript, Six Hundred Years Old.—We learn with pleasure that the valuable manuscript, six hundred years old, which was purchased from the library of Georgetown College, D. C., will be ultimately recovered. It disappeared mysteriously in September, 1848, and since then the Faculty and Librarian of the College have received information from New York which will perhaps lead to the recovery of that valuable work.—Georgetown Advocate.

Crow Scapts.—The Centreville Times says, that a gentleman of Kent Island sent to the Levy Court of Queen Anne county, nine hundred Crow Scapts. The bounty of six cents each amounted to over fifty dollars.

The Times is informed, by one of the Kent Islanders, that the following expedient for catching the crows is resorted to: They obtain a live crow, and pin him down on his back to the ground. His cries attract other crows to the spot, when he seizes them with his bill and claws, and they are then easily taken and killed.

The Man who Fired at the Queen.—W. Hamilton, bricklayer, aged 63, who fired at the Queen, with powder only, to alarm her, plead guilty, said he wanted notoriety, and was transported 7 years, but not dogged.

There were twenty deaths from cholera de solit in New York, within the last week, and forty-seven by consumption.

The Circassians Victorious.—Accounts from Constantinople to the 25th of May, published in the Morning Herald, state that intelligence had reached that city of the Circassians having successfully attacked the Russian army in the pass of Kamich, while on its march to proceed to the Danubian principalities, and put those troops to the rout, after having killed 3,500 men. The Russians afterward rallied and re-attempted to accomplish the object of their journey, but were again repulsed, with a further loss of 200 men. The Russian General Nestoroff then abandoned his mission, and withdrew to Tiflis, with the remainder of his army. The Circassians had, on the 17th of April, made an attack on the Russian garrison of Socha, when the latter became panic-stricken, and many of them fled; but those who were captured were slaughtered by the sword. In these engagements the Circassians took 160 guns, together with large quantities of arms and ammunition.

The Roman Army.—The army of Freedom in Rome amounted to sixty-three thousand men at last accounts.—General Oudinot makes no mention of the affair of the 4th of June, which cost him so dear. His last dispatch says his men are in the trenches before the city, but that it will take two weeks before they can get in. Sixty-three thousand freemen ought to be able to keep out an army which cannot be favorably affected to a contest so infamous in all respects.

The different parties which have appeared on the scene of French politics of late appear to be gradually melting down to two opposite factions, each of which comprises the less numerous bodies, whose tenets most assimilate to that of the two principal parties—the Whites and the Reds; the former including every species of conservatism, and the latter the republicans, friends of improvement and onward progress, without upholding the tenets of the more ultra Socialists and so-called Red-Republicans.

It is stated in the Cincinnati Commercial, that in the rencontre between Cassius M. Clay and Mr. Turner, a brother of Turner rushed to the rescue, stabbing Mr. Clay, whereupon a son of Mr. Clay, aged about 12 years, without a moment's deliberation, rushed on his father's assailant, thrusting a large knife into him, whom our readers are aware is since dead. The little hero also procured a pistol for his father to kill Turner, the one he had stabbed, but the father, who for the moment was speechless, heeded not his importunities.

Valuable Discovery.—Last week, whilst some laborers were engaged in quarrying lime-stone in a lot, the property of Mr. Christian Stouffer, on the outskirts of Menheim Borough, suddenly came upon a large vein of a softer substance, than limestone. Some of our "learned men" investigated the matter, and it was proved to be gypsum of the first quality. Mr. Stouffer had some taken to the neighboring mills where it was ground. The quarry is supposed to be inexhaustible.—Planet.

Hints to Farmers and Millers.—Professor Dick says that the books of a single inspector in New York city showed that in 1847 he inspected 215,679 barrels of sour and musty flour. In his opinion the loss of these was \$250,000. Every year the total loss in the United States from moisture in wheat and flour is estimated at from \$3,000,000 to 5,000,000. To remedy this great evil, the grain should be well ripened before harvesting, and well dried before being stored in a good dry granary.

Fatal Mistake.—An infant son of Mrs. Wright, in New York, being taken with diarrhoea, a prescription for a powder was sent on Monday to the store of J. Robbins. At the same time another prescription was handed to the clerk, Henry B. Raudiff. The former was merely 3 grains of calomel powder, and the other was 7 powders compound of camphor and opium. Unfortunately the clerk sent the wrong powder to Mrs. Wright, and they were administered as directed, and in consequence the infant died in convulsions a few hours afterwards. A verdict was rendered by the coroner's jury, exonerating the clerk.

Colonization Collection.—Over forty churches in the vicinity of New York have pledged themselves to take up collections for the Colonization Society. Several sermons were preached on Sunday, in its behalf—one in Brooklyn, and two in New York—on all of which occasions liberal collections were taken up in support of the cause.

The English Mission.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says—We have authority to say that Hon. Abbot Lawrence has accepted his appointment of Minister at the British Court. We believe, however, that he will not embark until after Summer; probably about the first of October.

Monument to Thomas Jefferson.—The Charlottesville Advocate states that the students of the University of Virginia have determined to erect a monument to Thomas Jefferson, as a token of their respect for his memory, and their appreciation of the benefits which they have derived from his labors.

The editor of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette estimates the number of emigrants who are now on their way across the plains to California at 17,000, with 4,193 wagons and 34,000 horses, mules and oxen.

in Capilla Mantum, while looking if BRANT'S
 PRIMARY BALSAM be administered. It
 should be, for such cases, given in larger than the ordi-
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May 28.



GETTYSBURG:

Monday, July 9, 1849.

An intelligent and industrious lad, desirous of learning the Printing business, can obtain a situation in this Office.

Adams County not quite ahead!

The Treasurer of Adams county, on Thursday afternoon last, deposited in the State Treasury the full amount of the County quota of State Tax. The Treasurer of Bradford county had deposited his quota but two hours previously—so that Adams was very nearly ahead as usual. No other Treasurers had made their appearance. Adams beat Bradford but a few hours last year—this year she is behind her two hours. Look out, Bradford, for a hard race next year—Adams comes from a stock that won't "stay beaten."

Our young men of the Borough have determined to form a Volunteer Company, and having a sufficient number enrolled, are making arrangements for an immediate organization.

Maj. JACOB S. STABLE, of York, was, on Monday last, elected Major General of the 4th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, composed of York and Adams counties.

Canal Commissioner.

The Locofoco State Convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, assembled at Pittsburgh, on Wednesday last. JOHN A. GAMBLE, of Lycoming county, was nominated on the second ballot. He belongs to the Cameron branch of the "Democracy." JOHN H. BRODHEAD, of Pike, was his principal opponent.

National Fast Day.

We publish in another column of our paper, the recommendation of the President of the United States, that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the country as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. It is fitting that the recommendation be universally concurred in. We as a people have been greatly blessed at the hands of God, and it becomes us to humble ourselves before Him, deprecating His wrath, and supplicating His mercy, that he may turn away the scourge from us.

The Cholera—Penitence.

Among the Judgments of Heaven, none has ever been more conspicuous than pestilence.— Sometimes it has been actually miraculous.— It was so, when it traversed Egypt in a single night, and destroyed the first-born of every family. In other cases natural causes, to some extent, have been detected. And thus multitudes have come stupidly and irreverently to overlook the divine hand. At length it seemed necessary to send abroad the destroyer, in aspects of greatly increased obscurity and mystery.— The great pestilence of modern time is the Cholera. About twenty years ago it traversed the earth, and swept into eternity fifty millions of its inhabitants. It is again on its mission, and with terrific power. Its causes are yet undetected. It is the disease of no continent, country, climate, or season of the year. The most that science and experience have gained in regard to it, is some light as to its existing causes, the symptoms of its approach, and a few counteracting influences. The Cholera is still visiting city and country, and carrying dismay over the earth. Nor, perhaps, is it reasonable to expect that its mysterious ravages will be permanently arrested, till man, especially in Christian lands, is brought to recognize in it the presence and power of the Supreme.— What but a palpable miracle could more clearly mark it as a visitation of the Most High? Why then should not Christians, rulers, and the people at large, with one heart and voice, recognize the justice of this chastisement, abjure the sins which may have occasioned it, and raise the earnest cry, "Spare thy people, O Lord!" How much more rational, as well as honorable to the Infinite One, such a demonstration of humility, than either impious complaint, or reckless stoicism, or that alarm which hopes for safety in flight!—*N. Y. Express.*

The Cholera.

This dreadful disease is raging fearfully at Cincinnati. On Wednesday there were 183 deaths, 130 of which were from cholera; on Thursday, 175 deaths, 137 of which were from cholera; on Friday, 148 deaths.

At Philadelphia, on Thursday, 53 new cases & 19 deaths; on Friday, 34 cases and 12 deaths.

At New York, on Thursday, 64 cases and 26 deaths; on Friday, 71 cases and 28 deaths.

At Pittsburgh, on Thursday, 13 deaths from cholera. The disease is on the increase.

At St. Louis, for the week ending July 1st, 733 deaths.

Beware!

We noticed, the other day, in the Baltimore Sun, an article stating that a planter in Louisiana, who is also a physician, had saved his negroes from attack of the Cholera, by administering to each a dose of ten grains of calomel, and ten grains of MORPHINE! Now one grain of morphine is equal to 80 drops of laudanum, and ten grains would kill a man sooner than the most malignant pestilence. The physician alluded to had probably prescribed one-tenth of a grain of morphine, instead of ten grains, and had his meaning perverted by an egregious typographical blunder. The lesson to be derived from this is—BEWARE OF MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPERS. There is nothing which requires greater accuracy than a physician's prescription; and as printers are generally ignorant of medical terms, fatal errors may unintentionally creep into prescriptions copied by them.

The safest way is to eschew every thing that savors of QUACKERY OF EXPERIMENT, and call a regular physician on the first indication of the disease.

Late from Europe.

The steamer Canada arrived at Boston on Thursday, bringing news seven days later from Europe. She made her passage in less than twelve days.

The news from Rome is rather contradictory. One despatch announces the entry of the French into the city—whilst another says the Romans had maintained their position up to the 13th. The attempted insurrection at Paris has been followed by a more formidable resistance to the laws at Lyons. A serious engagement took place in the streets between the troops and the mob, in the course of which a considerable number of lives were lost on both sides. Barricades were thrown up, which were not taken down until battered down by cannon. The fighting commenced on the morning of the 15th, and continued until a late hour at night. Despatches then announced that the insurgents had been completely routed, the streets cleared, and the city restored to tranquillity. An attempt was made to get up a disturbance at Marseilles, but it totally failed. Great excitement existed in different places, and it was evident that the conspiracy of the Red Republicans extended to every town in France.

The news from Hungary and Austria is contradictory. Several severe engagements were reported to have taken place, but they appear not to be believed.

There was a slight improvement in the prices of Breadstuffs.

The Exemption Law, whereby property to the value of \$300 is made exempt from execution for debt, went into operation on the 4th of July. It does not apply to debts contracted previously to that day, only to those afterwards.

An extensive Cotton Factory is in contemplation at Harrisburg. \$153,000 have already been subscribed for this object.

Col. Jack Hays, the Texan hero, died of cholera at San Antonio about the 1st ult.

FREDERICK A. PACKARD, has been elected President of Girard College, in room of H. Jones, resigned. Mr. Packard is a gentleman of fine literary attainments, and has long been connected with the Sunday School Union.

A man named JOHN D. ANDERSON hung himself on Tuesday night last, in Robert McIlvany's barn, two miles west of Waynesboro'. He had been partially deranged for several days previous.

Mexico.

Late arrivals from Mexico at New Orleans, give news indicating that the country will soon be in a state of revolution. Santa Anna is evidently plotting for a return to the scene of his former glories, and finds many partisans among his deluded countrymen. At Vera Cruz, on the 16th of June, the monarchists and partisans of Santa Anna had concerted together for the overthrow of Herrera; and a revolution in favor of Santa Anna was daily expected. A Mexican vessel of war left Vera Cruz on the 13th for Tobacco, as was reported, where agents of Santa Anna were expected to land, for the purpose of making a demonstration in his favor. In the neighborhood of Matamoras, pronunciamentos and other insurrectionary demonstrations were made constantly. Some of the States of the Republic seem also to contemplate a separation, as a Matamoras paper mentions that the Northern States of the Sierra Madre have published a Declaration of Independence. Every thing indicates that we shall soon have exciting news from our unhappy Sister Republic.

Canada.

The Montreal Herald of Wednesday reiterates its threat of disunion with Great Britain, in the event of a sanction by the British Parliament of the policy of Lord Elgin. At least, the only inference to be drawn from its language, is, that, if the Imperial Parliament sustains the existing Ministry in its now avowed determination to allow the "Rebel Indemnity Act," the Province of Canada will submit to the "friendly embraces of the neighboring republic."

The Board of Health of Philadelphia have recommended to the City Councils to pass an ordinance against introducing oysters into the city during the summer months—as they think their use as food, or a condiment, is prejudicial to health during these months.

The amount of California gold received at the mint in Philadelphia for coinage, is nearly two millions of dollars.

A most disgraceful affair occurred at St. Louis on the 17th ult., growing out of a misunderstanding relative to a funeral. It appears that there were two corpses in one house, and a funeral train being sent to bury one of them, each of the parties contended it was intended for them, and a fight ensued, in which men, women, and children joined, and sticks, stones, and other missiles were freely used.

The suspension bridge which is now in progress of erection over the Ohio river at Wheeling is to be one thousand feet in length, terminating on the west at an island, which is about to be laid out in building lots. When finished, this bridge will be one of the largest structures of the kind in the world. It is to be elevated about eighty feet above the water, so as to enable the largest steamboats to pass below, and sustained on both sides of the stream by substantial stone towers. It is built by a joint-stock company, and is designed to accommodate the immense travel continually passing over the National road.

Bishop Hughes, in his discourse yesterday week, at New York, concluded by saying that, as the use of fish had been pronounced by the medical faculty as conducive of the cholera, he had, by virtue of the prerogative invested in him, suspended that law of the church which prohibits the use of meat on Friday, from the present time to the 18th of August, should the cholera continue.

Dead.—Daniel Klatfelter, of York, Pa., who was injured on the Susquehanna railroad last week, has died of his wounds.

Celebration.

Agreeably to arrangements, the members of "Adams Division, No. 214, S. of T.," and "Day Spring Section, No. 66, C. of T.," with members of Hanover, New Oxford, and other neighboring Divisions, convened in Gettysburg, on the 4th inst., to celebrate the seventy-third anniversary of the Declaration of our National Independence. A procession was formed at 10 o'clock, A. M., in front of the Division Room, under orders of Col. S. S. McCLEARY, Chief Marshal, and Messrs. P. J. TRUSILL, R. D. AMMON, and J. C. ELLIS, as Assistants, and proceeded to the German Reformed Church, where the Declaration of Independence was read by D. McCLEARY, Esq., and an interesting and snortening Address delivered by Mr. RICHARD A. FINK—Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER and Rev. Mr. KELLER conducting the religious exercises, and the "Gettys Lodge Band" supplying the music.

Upon the exercises in the church being concluded, the procession re-formed, and after marching through the different streets of the town, repaired to the "Washington House," where a most excellent dinner was prepared by Mr. MAXWELL. From 160 to 200 persons having fully and favorably canvassed the merits of the many good things set before them, the cloth was removed and the company organized by appointing the following officers:

President.—D. G. W. P. JOHN CULP.
Vice Presidents.—Solomon Powers, P. W. P. Jacob Wonderly, P. W. P. David Myers, Thos. Snodgrass, Daniel Bear, James Orr, W. A. Johnston H. Skelly, P. W. P. Thomas Warren, W. P. Peter Diehl.

Secretaries.—C. H. Buehler, W. P. George I. Bringham, John C. Ellis, P. W. P. Samuel Shirk, Jacob Diehl, Michael A. Slagle, P. W. P. Geo. W. Welsh, P. W. P. Henry Hughes.

The following toasts were read, after which a large number again united in procession, and proceeded to Swisher's Grove, where the remainder of the day was spent in pleasant exercises. At 5 o'clock, the company returned to town, proceeded to the Division Room, and dismissed—not having enjoyed during the entire exercises to mar the pleasure of the day.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The day we celebrate—Consecrated with the baptism of Freedom, it shall remain immortal.
2. The Signers of the Declaration—Illustrious men—their worth is above all praise—their names are inscribed upon tablets stronger than iron and more durable than brass—the hearts of their countrymen—there to remain legible in living light whilst the souls of freemen exist.
3. The memory of Washington—world-renowned and glory-crowned, it shall live "a beauty and a joy forever."

4. The surviving soldiers and patriots of the Revolution—The last remnant of a noble race. May the evening of their days be as calm and peaceful as its morn was troubled and glorious; and may their sons know how to preserve and cherish the precious legacy of their deeds.
5. Lafayette—The younger brother of Washington. France disputes our claim to him—America loves him, and enshrines his memory in the same urn with that of the "Father of his Country."

6. The glorious old Thirteen! A coronet of stars—a galaxy of glory!
7. The Union—The patriot loves it—each freeman looks to it as the tower of our strength, and the palladium of our liberties. God bless the Union!

8. The President, Vice President, and Heads of Departments of the U. States, and the Governor of our Commonwealth.

9. The Army and Navy of the United States—citizens in peace, and valorous defenders in war. Their country is proud of them.

10. Universal Education—the precursor of universal Freedom. Let it spread until it becomes world-wide as the light of heaven.

11. Temperance—Honor to it—the cause of humanity and virtue. Let us pledge it in pure, bright, sparkling water—for

This was the drink of Paradise.
"E'er blight on her beauty fell,
And the buried streams of her gladness rise
From every moss grown well!"

12. Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and the Mechanic Arts—Four orders of American nobility—four noble columns of the Temple of Freedom. America boasts in them her beauty and her glory.

13. The American Fair: Their beauty is only rivalled by their virtues. Theirs is a noble sphere—the wives and daughters of Freemen! Brave hearts love them, and brave hands will ever defend them!

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By D. McCleary, Esq.—Equality of Rights, Freedom of Conscience, and the Liberty of the Press—A triple wall, more durable than adamant, encircling the citadel of American liberty. May it never want brave and enlightened sons to defend it.

By Geo. E. Bringham—The day we celebrate—May it ever be cherished in the hearts of the American people.

By D. Heagy—The Administration of the Union—May wisdom reign on board the Councilship and patriotism stand at the helm.

By S. R. Tipton—The Spirit of the Age—Revolutionary in character and glorious in aim. We hail its operations amid the struggles now convulsing the nations of Europe, and bid it God speed.

By S. S. McCleary—The Spirit of Liberty—Throughout the world may it go on conquering and to conquer, controlled by prudence and wisdom.

By E. W. Stable—Our cause—onward and upward.

By D. A. Buehler—The Republicans of Europe—Our hearts are with them in the contest now gloriously waging between Liberalism and Despotism. God speed the right.

By Wm. H. Selig—The day we celebrate—May it ever be cherished warmly by every true American as a day set apart to bespeak as becomes all true lovers of freedom.

Benjamin Rush—Pure patriot, great statesman, and noble philanthropist. Honor to his memory as one of the authors and defenders of our liberties—more honor to him as a faithful sentinel on his country's bulwarks, magnanimously warning countrymen of the workings of an intestine foe—Prince Alcohol—a more insidious and debasing enemy than any British tyrant.

By S. S. McCleary—Domestic Manufactures and Internal Improvements—The true foundation of lasting Independence.

By Henry Hughes—Mechanics—The immortal part of republican existence. May they always be honest, virtuous and temperate.

By D. Heagy—The Young Men of Gettysburg and Vicinity—May their hearts be animated with the spirit of temperance, and their spirits inflamed with the love of liberty.

By the Committee of Arrangements—The Oration of the Day—His prompt acceptance of the invitation to be with us to-day, and his eloquent and manly vindication of our cause, merit our warmest thanks.

By the Company—Our Host and Hostess—Never have the heads of a family been blessed with more Sons at their Table. Truly have they realized the patriarchal benediction. May there yet be more.

COMMUNICATED.

A Recommendation by the President of the United States.

At a season when the Providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a People whose reliance has ever been on His protection should humble themselves before His throne, and, while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of the Divine Mercy.

It is therefore earnestly recommended that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain, as far as practicable, from secular occupation, and to assemble in their respective places of Public Worship, to acknowledge the infinite goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation and so long crowned us with manifold blessings, and to implore the Almighty, in His own good time, to stave the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.

Z. TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, JULY 3, 1849.

Henry Clay.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY was attacked by cholera, on Wednesday last, at his residence.— Nothing has since been heard from him, and there is great anxiety expressed to learn the result.

There have been 13 cases and 7 deaths from cholera at Washington City in the past week.

A destructive fire took place at Pittsburg on Friday. The extensive Lumber yard of Mr. Brooks was totally consumed, also the Western University, and several other small buildings in the vicinity.

The torrent of immigration flows in upon us more resistlessly than ever. A New York letter, of Tuesday, says:

"Up to 1 o'clock to-day, there were reported at the Mayor's office not less than 5,074 passengers from Europe, of whom only 43 were natives of this country. All within the ten hours past. When we reflect that two-thirds of these poor creatures are in a state of debility, induced by a long sea voyage at this warm season of the year, it is no wonder we have so much sickness among us just now."

Cheap U. S. Uniforms.

The adjutant General of this State publishes in the Harrisburg Telegraph, a table of prices, showing the cost at which Volunteer companies may obtain dress and undress uniforms, according to the U. S. Army regulations. He does this because all new Volunteer companies are required to uniform according to the regulations of the General Government; and he states the price of a full dress for privates at \$8.75, and the undress \$5.50. The preparations made, embrace all the divisions of land forces.

The cholera is raging dreadfully on the Western steamers. One that left St. Louis for Galena, had 22 deaths out of 100 German emigrants on board, in 2 or 3 days. On another boat, in the short trip from St. Louis to St. Joseph's, there were 47 deaths.

It is stated that there are nearly 300 houses for rent in Cincinnati, the tenants having fled from the cholera. It is estimated that the city has lost about 1500 inhabitants from this cause, and four or five times that number by the ravages of the cholera.

The depth of the sea off Cape Hatteras, as ascertained by the officers engaged in the Coast Survey, is 19,800 feet.

The Siamese Twins have returned home again, having concluded to postpone their tour of the country, and visit to Europe, until the cholera has passed away.

Melancholy.—A sister of a young man who died suddenly at Waltham, Mass., the other day, while attending the funeral, fell senseless to the earth, and died in ten minutes, from grief.

Strange and Fatal Accident.—We learn from the Cecil Whig, that a barrel of whiskey burst in a shop in Sassarneck, in that county, one day last week took fire spontaneously, and burnt a boy, who was near it, so bad that he died. The house also took fire but was saved from being burned down.

Baltimore Price Current.

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Flour, | 4 37 to 4 50 |
| Wheat, | 98 to 1 00 |
| Rye, | 55 to 58 |
| Corn, | 52 to 55 |
| Oats, | 25 to 28 |
| Beef Cattle, | 6 00 to 7 75 |

DIED.

On Thursday morning last, after a long illness, Mr. WILLIAM WITHEROW, of this borough, in the 54th year of his age.

On the 29th ult. Mrs. HANAWAY, wife of Mr. Ephraim Hanaway, of this borough.

In Dayton, Ohio, on the 27th ult., of cholera, Mr. JOHN W. McMILLAN, late of this place, son of Mr. David McMillan.

At Westminster, on Wednesday last, after an illness of some months, Dr. JESSIE J. URZ, formerly of Gettysburg, in his 28th year.

LUMBER.

The subscriber has for sale at his Store in Bendersville,

20,000 Chestnut & Oak SHINGLES,
10,000 ft. Yellow Pine Boards,
A lot of Rails, &c.

which he will sell low for Cash.

JOHN BURKHOLDER.

Bendersville, July 2.

Blue Dicks?

THERE will be a stated meeting of the Company, at the Engine house, on Saturday the 14th inst. at 8 o'clock, P. M.

C. HORNER, Sec'y.

July 9

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE School Directors of Huntington township, Adams county, will meet at the Academy in Petersburg, on Saturday the 4th day of August next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to receive proposals for building a BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE, in Sub-District No. 5, in said township, the house to be built one story high, 24 feet by 28 feet, on the same plan, and in the same manner as School house No. 8, (called Sadder's School-house,) the contractor to find all the materials. Persons wishing to contract for the building can view said House, and be prepared to lay in proposals on the day of meeting. Builders are requested to attend.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH WIERNMAN, Sec'y.

July 9.

NOTICE.

LEFT the service of the subscriber, residing in Mountjoy township, on the 16th ult., an Apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named ROBERT F. LINN, aged about 19 years. All persons are notified not to trust him on my account.

JESSE MACKLEY.

July 9.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1849.

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Arnold William 2 | Long John S. |
| Armstrong Joseph 2 | Latshaw Peter |
| Armstrong Sarah | Levenson Jacob 2 |
| Agnew John R. Rev. | Logan Saml. L. |
| Brown Sarah | Lawrence Jacob |
| Baker F. Henry | Little Anthony |
| Bearaw John | Lee Francis |
| Bieserker John | McEvery Thomas 4 |
| Beitler Daniel | McCollough James M. |
| Black Nelson | McClenny Sarah |
| Black Hugh | McLaine James P. |
| Bushman George | Mayhew Mr. |
| Bailey William | Mattson & Braune |
| Bailey Isabella | Markle Charles |
| Becker Jacob | Miller Emanuel |
| Burke S. M. | Mumper John |
| Bryan A. B. | Miller George |
| Brown J. | McClell Alex. |
| Boyer John | Miller Isaac |
| Blueback Mary | McMillen David |
| Cabel Junius | Miller George W. |
| Comfort Daniel 5 | Mairs Sarah |
| Caldwell F. V. 4 | Moritz Hannah C. |
| Coole Abram | N |
| Clark William B. | Neely Isaac |
| Crammer J. F. | Nagle John |
| Curry Arthur | Newcomer David 2 |
| Crumph N. W. | O |
| Cochran Mr. | Oakridge Academy |
| Cunningham John | Oyler Jacob |
| Crookshanks William | P |
| Creps Alfred R. | Parker Sarah T. |
| Dicks Mr. | Plank Jacob |
| Diehl Frederick | Peck John P. |
| Devan Benjamin | Pierman Charles |
| Dowlen Reuben | R |
| Hearts Mr. | Rulemon John |
| Dill Elizabeth | S |
| Docwra E. H. 2 | Schope Samuel or Morgan |
| E | Slonaker Margaret L. |
| Elliot Margaret | Stark Adam |
| Everitt Hamilton | Smith Henry B. 2 |
| Erant John | Slagle Michael |
| Friebs Conrad | Smith F. L. |
| Fosdeck Frederick | Spangler Lavina |
| Fisher Margaret | Small W. |
| Faber Samuel | Sultan William |
| Fleck Wm | Stonesifer & Son Daniel |
| Furney Frederick | Sifert Henry |
| Flemming Am | Schreiner John C. |
| Fehl Henry | Schell Adam |
| Ferree O. | Slonaker David |
| Forney Mark | Stoner Jacob |
| G | T |
| Goodyear David | Trostle Andrew |
| Gitt John | Thomas James |
| Gise Jones | Taylor R. B. |
| Grist Gideon | Tate Sarah A. |
| Group John | Turpin Nelson II. |
| Gingling Catharine | U |
| H | Utz Henry |
| Hoff Andrew 3 | V |
| Hartzell Henry | Vance Margaret |
| Hynes Sarah | W |
| Heck Mr. | Welty Charles E. |
| Heck Henry | Weaver Philip |
| Henderson Lucy | Watson Aaron |
| Herman Magdalena | Weirich John J. |
| Hesler John | Wible William |
| Hensel Mary | Warle Adam |
| Hackman Henry | White David |
| J | Wolf David |
| Jenkins Mr. | Wilson George |
| Kandlehart Eliza A. | Warren Joseph |
| Kuhn Daniel | Y |
| Kosier Alexander | Yeattier S. |
| Kremer D. Rev. | Z |
| | Zuck Ephraim 2 |

A. D. BUEHLER, P. M.

Persons calling for letters in the above List, will please say they have been advertised.

July 9.

DR. McLANE'S WORM REMEDY!!

DR. McLANE'S Vermifuge has long been admitted to be the best medicine ever discovered for expelling worms from children. The following certificate speaks volumes in its favor.

"MEXICO, Wayne co., N. Y.,
June 23d 1847.

"I certify that I have used McLANE'S Vermifuge, and found it all that it is recommended to be, and have sold it, and have in all cases found it to be an effectual cure.

WM. S. FANCHEE."

For sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg;

GALBRAITH & KROESS, Bendersville;

JOHN McKINNEY, Bendersville;

JACOB S. HOLLINGER, Heidersburg;

HOLTZINGER & FENNER, York Springs;

JACOB AULBAUGH, Hampton;

J. S.

\$1.75 for a Whole Summer

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.
 All of the best materials and by the best of
 workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.
LEONARD STOUGH.
 Gettysburg April 1864.

FROM MEXICO.

Symptoms of Disunion.—The New Orleans La Patria publishes rather a curious document in the shape of a Declaration of Independence by the people of the Northern States of the Sierra Madre. It appears in a Matamoras paper of the 18th ult., entitled El Bien Publico, the editor of which translates it from the English, and says that he has good reasons for believing that it was printed on the other side of the river. This manifesto opens in the very words of our own Declaration of Independence, and then proceeds to state the grievances which the people of the Northern States of Mexico have suffered from the Government. These are: 1st. Constant political changes and renewed oppression; 2d. Onerous taxation; 3d. The tyranny of the army; 4th. The insecurity of religion; 5th. The denial to the people of the right of possession over their vast territories; 6th. The want of public education; 7th. The neglect of the older and more respectable members of the State; 8th. The extravagance of the rulers in the midst of the poverty of the people; 9th. The state of servitude throughout Mexico, which is declared worse than slavery.

For these reasons, the people of the Northern States of Sierra Madre de Mexico, declare themselves free and independent, and to corroborate this declaration, mutually pledge to each other, their lives, fortunes and sacred honor. The manifesto concludes with the ominous phrase: "Our swords are drawn! Our scabbards are thrown away! Death to tyrants." It has no signature.

We suppose this is the initiative in the project of establishing the Republic of the Sierra Madre. In the interim, the Mexican authorities seem alarmed. At Matamoras they have arrested Dr. Millet and his servant on suspicion of being accomplices in this scheme of independence.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

We find in the New York Herald a letter from Washington, containing reports that may or may not be correct. The writer says:

The late news from California, say up to the 18th May, sent by telegraph from New Orleans, has been confirmed, by the receipt of a letter yesterday, from Mexico and Mazatlan, by Mr. Parrot, our consul at the latter place, now here.

The causes of the riotous proceedings in California are attributed to the disappointment of the inhabitants, on hearing that Congress had adjourned without extending the laws of the land over their territory. They could no longer bear such neglect. Mobs, it seems, were organized at all the drinking houses, to express their indignation at such unparalleled neglect on the part of the government. The effects of an overindulgence in liquor afforded the materials for a general outbreak, which Gen. Smith and his officers endeavored to quell; but, after exhausting his patience, and despairing of being able to put an end to the innumerable crimes publicly committed, had, for his own personal safety, taken shelter on board the ships of war in the harbor. If such be the order of things in San Francisco, what may we expect to hear from the gold diggings?

Much discontent is manifested, on the part of the Americans and Californians, that the rich deposits of gold are thrown open to foreigners, who are arriving in regular organized and armed parties, from all places on the Pacific, for the sole purpose of digging and carrying away the gold. Such is the influx of foreigners, that, from Mexico alone, 50,000 have gone. There is some reason in this complaint.

The Overland Travel to California.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Fort Kearney on the 2d of June, states that 4403 wagons, accompanied by about 17,000 persons, had already passed that point on their way to California. He adds:

"Those who passed along amongst the first were in fine spirits, but quite a change is observable in the centre and rear. Doubts begin to assail many as to the practicability of crossing the mountains, owing to the scarcity of grass and other causes. The grass, even on the river Platte, already begins to feel and show the heavy demands made upon it; what, then, must be expected in the mountains? Such suffering as but few have ever dreamt of will be experienced this year. Would they but preserve their provisions, much of this might be prevented, but in the anxiety to reach the end of the journey, every thing except what is thought to be sufficient to carry them through is abandoned."

A letter dated at Santa Rosa, Mexico, May 3, says:

"The Mexicans here are now working a very rich silver mine. Yesterday they smelted 3000 pounds of ore, which yielded \$1,000 in pure silver. The authorities at this place, told us that very rich gold mines had been found on the river Gila, and that a number of poor Mexicans who had gone there, and also to California, had returned independently rich."

Rumored Indian Massacre.—The New Orleans Courier of the 25th ult., states that a rumor was current in that city to the effect that the party of emigrants from the parish of Rapides, in that State, which left recently for California, had been attacked this side of the Rocky Mountains, by a tribe of hostile Indians, and, after a bloody engagement, there remained alive only six of the company, which was composed of seventy-two members.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

On Sunday evening, at the Fifth Avenue Church in New York, the Hon. Mr. Lowrie, Secretary of the General Assembly's Board, made some interesting statements in reference to missions in India:

He said the missions of their Board in India were all in the Northern district; yet they had an interest in all other evangelical missions. They were all engaged in the same great work, and whatever advance was made by any one branch or in any one department facilitated the progress of the whole.

There were in Northern India 100 missionaries and 183 native assistants; with 130 schools, 10,576 scholars, and 2,240 Church members. The Interior of India, for many hundred miles square, had never been visited by any Christian missionary; but Southern India and Ceylon had been, comparatively, highly favored, having been much earlier subjected to British sway. Within the last fifty years eight different religious denominations had planted missions around the coast and in the Southern Interior.

The Church Missionary Society, sustained by the evangelical portion of the English Church; the Wesleyan Missionary Society, (London); the London Missionary Society; the Gospel Propagation Society of the High Church party, which was doing a noble work in India; the English Baptists; the Free Church of Scotland; the American Baptists; and the American Board, had accomplished great things in that region.

These societies have in Southern India and Ceylon 171 missionaries, 612 native assistants, 956 schools, 29,258 scholars and 11,695 Church members.

In looking at the superstition and ignorance which enslave the 150 millions of India, and which have, for thousands of years, been interwoven with their domestic, social and civil as well as religious institutions, it might seem a hopeless task to attempt to introduce in their stead the elevating and soul-regenerating but simple principles of the Gospel. Yet the results of such efforts already furnished the highest ground of encouragement. The Gospel, in India, had proved to be the "power of God unto salvation" to many thousands; notwithstanding all the obstacles it had to encounter. And the very greatness of the work should furnish a new ground of appeal to the heart of every philanthropist and every Christian. More prayer, more pecuniary means and more laborers were wanted; but with these, and the blessing of God, the work would be accomplished.

Since the reduction of the Punjab by Great Britain the people at Lahore had sent a deputation to the Assembly's mission at Allahabad, urging them to send a missionary and proposing to erect for him a dwelling and a school house immediately. The committee had instructed their missionaries to comply with the call as soon as possible.

The Presbyterian Board have now five missionaries on their way to different stations in India, with their wives, two for Africa, one for India, and one for China, prepared to sail during the summer.

A donation from a Southern gentleman having been received, through Rev. Dr. Alexander, to procure a library and philosophical apparatus for a high school in Monrovia, the committee had procured them, and were about to send them out last week, but reflecting that there was no suitable house there to receive them and secure them from the depredations of the white ants, they concluded to detain them till a suitable house could be provided. Mr. Lowrie thought the magnetized iron houses manufactured for California promised to meet their wants, in all respects.

Arrival of Father Mathew.—Father Mathew, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. O'Meara, landed at Staten Island on Friday week, and put up as a guest at the house of John P. Nesmith, where he remained until arrangements were made to receive him in New York. During the passage over the Atlantic, Father Mathew administered the pledge to about 150 passengers.

The Fish Dying.—A letter has been received at Boston from Mendville, Pa., dated the 22d ult., which says—"It is said that the fish in Conneaut Lake are dissatisfied in some way, that they are dying by thousands, and floating ashore, that they cause a horrible stench at the lower end of the Lake, and that the people are collecting as many as possible, and burying them. The disease appears to exist in the head, and when attacked, the fish will rise to the top of the water, make a few weak struggles, and die."

Be Prudent.—Mr. Bassett, of Brooklyn, lost four children on Friday last, by cholera. In announcing the fact, the Board of Health felt it their duty to state that, "severe and afflicting as these cases have been, they have reason to fear they had their origin in the imprudence of the children eating some green apples." Parents cannot be too careful during this season in guarding their children against indulging in stale or unripe fruit. Abstinence alone can ensure exemption from the epidemic.

The New York Board of Health have prohibited the sale of fish, shell-fish, fruits and vegetables from wagons and carts in the streets of that city. The Board have been actuated by the belief that the sale of such commodities in the public streets, exposed to a burning sun, is calculated to have a dangerous tendency, by exposing the poorer portions of the population to the temptation of purchasing such deleterious substances.

Bishop Hughes and Horace Greeley.—The New York Courier, of Saturday last, contains a long letter from Bishop Hughes, in reply to the editor of the Tribune, with regard to the collection which was taken up in behalf of the Pope. The following is an allusion of the Bishop to one of the comparisons made by Mr. Greeley:

"I am often surprised to see even educated men, in this country, allowing the brightest page of its history to be tarnished by admitting into comparison with the American Revolution, the principles and the men of petty and abortive revolutions in Europe. The men of the revolution, in this country, took up arms not to overthrow an old government, but to resist a new tyranny. They resisted that tyranny, with success; and when the battle was over, were an independent Nation. Their cause was just in the sight of heaven and of men. Heaven blessed them in sustaining it. They were wise in council; they were brave in the field; they were honorable, high-minded men, everywhere; they did not act to tarnish the justice of their cause; no act of which their proudest posterity need be ashamed. There was no assassin among them. They hated whatever was dishonorable; they despised a lie, and its utterer—in short, they were gentlemen as well as patriots. The troops walked sometimes barefoot on the snow; but they committed no sacrilege, they plundered no churches—they respected the rights of property, both public and private. And I ask, in the name of insulted Freedom, whether the murderers of Rossi, and of the other victims of the Roman Revolution, are to be admitted or rather elevated by Americans, to any species of comparative equality with the untarnished names of Franklin, Washington, Hancock and their associates?—Though not an American born, yet I, for one, feel pride enough in the history of the country to enter my humble protest against it."

Fatal Stage Accident.—The Nashville Gazette gives an account of a fatal accident which occurred in that city on the 26th ult.:

As the stage for Louisville was leaving a few minutes past 6 o'clock, the horses running at full speed, the lever broke, and the stage upset about the middle of the bridge, severely injuring several persons.

The Rev. Joseph Sherman, Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages in Jackson College, at Columbia, Tenn., was most awfully bruised, and died in about three hours after the accident. Pleasant Smith, a merchant of Nashville, was considerably injured, and doubts are entertained of his recovery. Phil Goldstein, a wholesale merchant of Philadelphia, a German, was also injured—one of his legs being fractured in two places, and otherwise bruised.

P. S. We learn that the lady of Mr. Sherman was in the stage at the time of the frightful accident, which has bereaved her of a husband under such melancholy circumstances, and we are told that the effect of his death upon her was absolutely stupefying, she being apparently unable for some time to realize the fearful fact that he was dead. Her case calls for the strongest sympathy.

Attack of a Lion on a Woman.—An accident took place at Wombwell's collection, at Birmingham, England, lately. Among the crowds of holiday folks that the fair had attracted was Sarah Gummage, who, with a male friend, were making merry, feasting eyes and ears, and not adhering very strictly to the rules of temperance. The woman and her friend paid Wombwell's establishment a visit, and while there she began to stroke the paw of a remarkably fine but ill-tempered lioness. In vain did the keepers remonstrate with her that her attentions were not exactly so well received by the animal as she imagined. She continued to pat the paw of the quiescent, and apparently sleeping animal, when the lion suddenly started up, seized hold of the woman with his claws, and drew her to the bars of the den. A fearful scream immediately startled every one. Some supposing that the lions had broken loose, rushed to the doors; others shrieked in concert, and others again stood still in terror. The keepers ran to the spot, and found the incautious woman's arm bleeding profusely under the paw of the enraged lioness. She was speedily released, but not before the animal had lacerated her arm with its claws. Her arm was amputated, an operation she bore with much fortitude. She expresses a resolution to "let sleeping lions be," which may be followed with advantage by others who have occasion to visit menageries.

Georgia bids fair to be the Pennsylvania of the South. Already she has put forth an astonishing degree of enterprise in intersecting every portion of her domain with railroads and other facilities for commerce and intercommunication, and the establishment of manufactories exceeding in number those of any other slave State. A spirit also prevails in her public journals and men, which favors the spread of education among the common people, the introduction of new staples and systems of agriculture, the encouragement of white labor in preference to black, and discountenances the incendiaries who preach disunion, and lynch every person who does not think slavery a blessing. Every where in that noble Whig State do we notice the spread of improvement and liberal principles.

Cholera among the Brute Creation.—The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, saw last week a dog suffering from the Cholera, and heard of a hog similarly attacked.

Excitement and Lynching in Indiana.

—The citizens of Bloomington, Indiana, were thrown into quite a fever of excitement on the 13th ult., by the entrance into that village of an armed force of about thirty men. The cause of the appearance of this small army is thus given by the Bloomington Tribune:

It seems that there lived in this county and in Brown, contiguous to each other, on Salt Creek, a large connexion who had proved themselves a nuisance, and a perpetual pest to society, by their disregard for all law, human and divine, and their many acts of villainy. The law, it seemed, could not get its iron hand upon them, and so the people united, as we have seen, in self-defence, and determined to expel them from the county. A portion of them had left within the time, but some of them were still behind, and the time had expired. The company who rode into town on Wednesday last, were in pursuit of them, to gather them up and compel them to leave immediately. They succeeded in finding one of them in town, (Jo. See.) who had come to town on business. The company surrounded him and compelled him to go home for the purpose of loading up his wagons for an early start on Tuesday morning. The captain and others, informed us that they would not hurt them, provided they would go away peaceably, but they intended to escort them safely away.

An Indian Fight.—The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer, publishes the following letter, dated at Chickasaw Depot, May 15:

Nothing of much importance has occurred beyond the Indian fight which took place a few days ago. It grew out of a depredation of the Wichitaws, who, it seems, stole about 30 head of horses, from the Delawares and Caddoes, besides a large number they had stolen from citizens of Texas. The Delawares and Caddoes went to the camp of the Wichitaws and talked with them nearly the whole of the day, urging them to give up their horses or others in their places, but they refused positively to do so, and made fun of them. There was a large gang of horses in sight, and the Delawares and Caddoes concluded that they would drive off as many as they could. They dashed in among them and started off with about 60 head.—The Wichitaws followed and made an attack upon them—the former returned the fire, and the action continued about an hour. Two Caddoes and one Anadarkie were killed. The Wichitaws lost about 11 in all, and the Caddoes came off with the horses.

Since the fight, Col. Upshaw gave the Delawares and Caddoes a very positive talk, and told them under no circumstances would they be permitted to fight and steal in the Chickasaw District.

Difficulties in Chili.—American Minister Coming Home.—The Key West correspondent of the Savannah Republican has the following:

"Among the passengers by the schooner Naomi (arrived at Key West on the 16th ult., from Chagres,) are Mr. Appleton, late American minister to Bolivia, also, Mr. Raintree, bearer of dispatches from the American minister to Peru.—We learn also by this schooner, that, in consequence of a difficulty between our minister to Chili, Mr. Barton, and the government of Chili, he is about to return home. It seems that Mr. Barton married a Catholic lady in Chili. The archbishop took it upon himself to inform the lady that she was not living in lawful wedlock, because she was not married according to the rites of the Catholic church, the marriage having been solemnized by the chaplain of one of our men of war. Mr. Barton complained of this impertinence to the Chilean government, and persisted that proceedings be instituted against the archbishop.—They replied that they had nothing to do with the matter. On account of this misunderstanding, Mr. Barton will soon return."

The Vintage of the West begins to assume an importance as a staple of trade. In Ohio and Kentucky, the most delicious wine grapes are grown, producing wines equal to those of Rhineland. The Catawba grape is the principal one planted.—Mr. Clay manufactures his own wine from a Catawba vineyard on his plantation, and a most excellent wine it is; not inferior to sparkling Hock. The Swiss were the first planters of the vine in the West. Their first vineyard was planted at Vevay, about thirty miles below Cincinnati. They failed both in the manner of planting and in the selection of the kind of vine, having chosen the "Cape" instead of the Catawba. Since that period, Mr. N. Longworth, Mr. Buchanan, Dr. S. Mather, and other gentlemen, have carried on the enterprise, and brought the culture of the grape to the highest perfection. Their labors have imparted to the face of the country new and striking beauties, to the population useful and profitable employment, and we hope soon that they will be enabled to supply the American people pleasant and innocent wines as cheap as those which flow from the vine hills of France and Italy.

Female Labor.—There are about 15,000 milliners and dress-makers in London. They commence work usually at from 14 to 16—that is to say, at an age when the future health and constitution are determined by the care they then receive. A very large portion of these girls are boarded and lodged by their employers, and they often come from the country healthy and strong. During the busy season—i. e. from April to August, and from October to Christmas—the regular hours of work, at all the principal houses are on an average eighteen hours daily.

No Tidings of Sir John Franklin.—Letters have been received at Montreal, from the Hudson's Bay Territory, by way of Sault Ste. Marie, bringing intelligence from Fort Simpson, of date the 4th October last. The writer of a letter from that post says:

"Eighteen men of the expedition arrived here yesterday from Fort Confidence, sent to be kept during winter.—They went round the mouth of the McKenzie to the Copper-mine, but no vestige or word of Sir John Franklin, or any one else except Esquimaux, whom they saw in large numbers. A very large portion of these daring rascals met the expedition at the mouth of the McKenzie, and, as on a former occasion, wanted to make a prize of the boats and all that was in them. But nothing serious happened. Sir John Richardson is to proceed to Canada as soon as the McKenzie breaks up next spring. Rae is going with one boat again to the coast."

Mr. Clay.—The Washington "Republican," referring to the speculations on the part of the opposition press, as to the attitude which this distinguished statesman will assume toward the Administration on taking his seat in the Senate, says: "They who predict a facious opposition from him to the Administration, measure his spirit by their own. We have reason to know that the cordial relations which subsist between Mr. Clay, Gen. Taylor and his cabinet, are such as warrant the belief that the Administration will find in him a cordial and sincere supporter. There is no room to doubt that the great Republican party will present an unbroken front to the assaults of the principles upon which it was marshalled at the late canvass."

Agricultural Products of the Union.

—A scientific report on the subject of the breadstuffs of the United States, by Professor Lewis C. Beck, of Rutgers College, says that the aggregate amount of the agricultural products of the United States, convertible into breadstuffs or its substitutes, upon an average of three or four years, is about 900,000,000 of bushels, of which nearly one-half is in Indian corn. The quantity of wheat may be put down as 100,000,000 of bushels.—The whole amount of this vast aggregate product required for home consumption does not probably exceed 300,000,000. Of course the immense surplus is subject to exportation; so that it is not too much to assume that our country is destined to be the granary of the world.

Minnesota increases in population with such rapidity, that it can scarcely be longer than a few years before she will be knocking at the door of the Union for admission as a sovereign State. California, with its wondrous treasure, seems in no wise to have injured the prospects of this embryo State. Settlers are crowding thither in large numbers, and are finding on its fertile soil, amid its beautiful scenery, by its calm, placid lakes, and fine, navigable rivers, better homes than can be found among the struggle of anarchical masses at the gold placers on the Sacramento.

Minnesota.—A late St. Paul's Chronicle says Gov. Ramsey is doing everything in his power to facilitate the perfect organization of the Territory. He has by proclamation divided the Territory into three Judicial Districts, the District Courts of which are to be held at Stillwater, the Falls of St. Anthony, and at Mendota.

St. Paul is a thriving place of business, carrying on a trade equal to any town of its size and population in the Union.—The merchants are laying in large stocks of goods, and the market is kept well supplied.

Office Seeking.—The new Collector of New York, Mr. Maxwell, entered upon his duties to-day. He has received since his appointment about 5,000 letters of application for office, and 19,000 letters recommending applications, making in all 24,000 letters. When it is known that all the appointments that he will be able to make, during the first six months, will not exceed one hundred and fifty, it must follow that the number of dis-appointments will be about 4,850!

Manuscript Six Hundred Years Old.—We learn with pleasure that the valuable manuscript, six hundred years old, which was purloined from the library of Georgetown College, D. C., will be ultimately recovered. It disappeared mysteriously in September, 1818, and since then the Faculty and Librarian of the College have received information from New York which will perhaps lead to the recovery of that valuable work.—Georgetown Advocate.

Crow Scalps.—The Centreville Times says, that a gentleman of Kent Island sent to the Levy Court of Queen Anne county, nine hundred Crow Scalps.—The bounty of six cents each amounted to over fifty dollars.

The Times is informed, by one of the Kent Islanders, that the following expedient for catching the crows is resorted to: They obtain a live crow, and pin him down on his back to the ground. His cries attract other crows to the spot, when he seizes them with his bill and claws, and they are then easily taken and killed.

The Man who Fired at the Queen.—W. Hamilton, bricklayer, aged 63, who fired at the Queen, with powder only, to alarm her, plead guilty, said he wanted notoriety, and was transported 7 years, but not flogged.

There were twenty deaths from *coup de soleil* in New York, within the last week, and forty-seven by consumption.

The Circassians Victorious.—Accounts from Constantinople to the 25th of May, published in the Morning Herald, state that intelligence had reached that city of the Circassians having successfully attacked the Russian army in the pass of Kamich, while on its march to proceed to the Danubian principalities, and put those troops to the rout, after having killed 3,500 men. The Russians afterward rallied and re-attempted to accomplish the object of their journey, but were again repulsed, with a further loss of 200 men. The Russian General, Nestoroff, then abandoned his mission, and withdrew to Tiflis, with the remainder of his army. The Circassians had, on the 17th of April, made an attack on the Russian garrison of Socha, when the latter became panic-stricken, and many of them fled, but those who were captured were slaughtered by the sword. In these engagements the Circassians took 160 guns, together with large quantities of arms and ammunition.

The Roman Army.—The army of Freedom in Rome amounted to sixty-three thousand men at last accounts.—General Oudinot makes no mention of the affair of the 4th of June, which cost him so dear. His last dispatch says his men are in the trenches before the city, but that it will take two weeks before they can get in. Sixty-three thousand freemen ought to be able to keep out an army which cannot be favorably affected to a contest so infamous in all respects.

The different parties which have appeared on the scene of French politics of late appear to be gradually melting down to two opposite factions, each of which comprises the less numerous bodies whose tenets most assimilate to that of the two principal parties—the Whites and the Reds; the former including every species of conservatism, and the latter the republicans, friends of improvement and onward progress, without upholding the tenets of the more ultra Socialists and so-called Red-Republicans.

It is stated in the Cincinnati Commercial, that in the rencontre between Cassius M. Clay and Mr. Turner, a brother of Turner rushed to the rescue, stabbing Mr. Clay, whereupon a son of Mr. Clay, aged about 12 years, without one moment's deliberation, rushed on his father's assailant, thrusting a large knife into him, whom our readers are aware is since dead. The little hero also procured a pistol for his father to kill Turner, the one he had stabbed, but the father, who for the moment was speechless, heeded not his importunities.

Valuable Discovery.—Last week, whilst some laborers were engaged in quarrying lime-stone in a lot, the property of Mr. Christian Stouffer, on the outskirts of Mannheim Borough, suddenly came upon a large vein of a softer substance than limestone. Some of our "learned men" investigated the matter, and it was proved to be gypsum of the first quality. Mr. Stouffer had some taken to the neighboring mills where it was ground. The quarry is supposed to be inexhaustible.—Planet.

Hints to Farmers and Millers.—Professor Dick says that the books of a single inspector in New York city showed that in 1847 he inspected 218,679 barrels of sour and musty flour. In his opinion the loss of these was \$250,000. Every year the total loss in the United States from moisture in wheat and flour is estimated at from \$3,000,000 to 5,000,000! To remedy this great evil, the grain should be well ripened before harvesting, and well dried before being stored in a good dry granary.

Fatal Mistake.—An infant son of Mrs. Wright, in New York, being taken with diarrhoea, a prescription for a powder was sent on Monday to the store of I. Robbins. At the same time another prescription was handed to the clerk, Henry B. Randall. The former was merely ½ grains of calomel powder, and the other was 7 powders compound of camphor and opium. Unfortunately the clerk sent the wrong powders to Mrs. Wright, and they were administered as directed, and in consequence the infant died in convulsions a few hours afterwards. A verdict was rendered by the coroner's jury, exonerating the clerk.

Colonization Collection.—Over forty churches in the vicinity of New York have pledged themselves to take up collections for the Colonization Society.—Several sermons were preached on Sunday, in its behalf—one in Brooklyn, and two in New York—on all of which occasions liberal collections were taken up in support of the cause.

The English Mission.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says:—We have authority to say that Hon. Abbot Lawrence has accepted his appointment of Minister at the British Court. We believe, however, that he will not embark until after Summer; probably about the first of October.

Monument to Thomas Jefferson.—The Charlottesville Advocate states that the students of the University of Virginia have determined to erect a monument to Thomas Jefferson, as a token of their respect for his memory, and their appreciation of the benefits which they have derived from his labors.

The editor of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette estimates the number of emigrants who are now on their way across the plains to California at 17,000, with 4,193 wagons and 34,000 horses, mules and oxen.